



BANK OF SCOTLAND. 9th September 1783.
THE General Meeting of Proprietors in Sep-
 tember 1783, will be held at their office on Wednesday the 14th
 THOMAS STUART Secretary.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by auction, in the cellars of ARAN, Stewart, and Co.
 Leith, on Friday the 14th current, at four o'clock afternoon,
 About Fifty Sacks of FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD FLOUR.

Stamp Office, Edinburgh, 8th September 1783.

RECEIPT TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public, That the new Stamp-duties
 upon receipts, which commenced the 2d current, are as under, viz.
 For any receipt or other discharge, given upon the payment of money,
 amounting to Two Pounds, and not amounting to the sum of Twenty
 Pounds, TWO PENCE.

For any receipt or other discharge, given upon the payment of any mo-
 ney, amounting to the sum of Twenty Pounds and upwards, FOUR
 PENCE.

And for all receipts expressing to be in full, or as a satisfaction of all
 demands, FOUR PENCE.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE ABOVE DUTIES.

Receipts for any money paid into the Bank of England, or the house
 of any banker. Receipt or other discharge for any money received on
 any dividend, payable from the public funds, established by Parliament.
 Receipt given on the back of any bill of exchange, &c. inland or foreign.
 Receipt acknowledging the safe arrival of bills, notes, or remittances. Re-
 ceipt indorsed on or contained in the body of any deed, bond, mort-
 gage, or other obligatory instrument. Receipt or acquittance by deed.
 Receipt given by the Treasurer of the navy, for any money imposed to
 or received by him, for the service of the navy. Receipt of any agent
 for money imposed by or to him, on account of the pay of the army or
 ordnance. Receipt given by any officer, seaman, or soldier, or their
 representative for wages, pay, or pension, due to them from the navy,
 army or ordnance. And receipt given upon any navy, victualling, or
 ordnance bill, issued before the 1st September, 1783, are not chargeable
 with any duty.

Notice is hereby further given, that in consequence of a strict order
 to the respective distributors of Stamps in North Britain, the following
 plan is now established, for the ready money sale of Stamp Receipts,
 whereby any surcharge on the public in consequence of this tax, may be
 entirely prevented.

Every slip of paper upon which any Receipt Stamp of either denomi-
 nation is impressed, is to be sold for the price of the Stamp alone.

Every sheet of paper upon which eight Receipt Stamps or more are
 impressed, is to be sold at the same rate, that is to say, for the price of
 the Stamp only.

But in those cases where a single receipt stamp is impressed on a sheet
 or half a sheet of paper, there the retail price of paper is to be taken.

By order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp-
 Duties, ALEX. MENZIES,
 Collector, North Britain.

SENTENCE OF Mr AMY MELLY.

Extrait of the Register of the Council of Geneva, August 8,
 1783.

The criminal prosecution carried on by the Attorney Gen-
 eral against Amy Melly, who upon many strong concurring cir-
 cumstances stands charged of having been concerned in a pro-
 ject, tending to procure the emigration of a great number of Gene-
 vans to a foreign country, having been examined, the result of the
 votes, which have been taken twice, has been, "that to make
 amends for this, the said Amy Melly shall be brought before
 this tribunal, to be there strongly censured for this offence, for
 which he shall ask God's and this Regency's pardon. That
 he shall moreover not only not be indemnified for the imprison-
 ment he has already suffered, but be closely imprisoned for a
 year longer, and after the expiration of that term be banished
 for five years out of the city and territories belonging to it.
 And lastly, that he shall never enjoy again the honours and privi-
 leges of a citizen, and pay all the costs of his prosecution."

To be fully convinced of the iniquity of this odious sentence,
 it is necessary to observe, that some time after the three powers
 had taken possession of Geneva by arms, they offered its citi-
 zens a new constitution, which, however, was to be approved
 of by the State. In the same letter, in which the three sover-
 eigns declared that they wished that the new laws should re-
 ceive the free approbation of the councils, all the citizens who
 had taken up arms for the defence of the city were forbidden,
 under the severest penalties, to assist at the general council. By
 these means that assembly, which would have consisted of 1600
 or 1800 persons, was reduced to about 500, of whom more
 than 100 rejected the new constitution.

Such was the manner in which this constitution was imposed
 and received; a constitution which deprived the people of the
 greatest part of their privileges, and the members who com-
 posed the assembly of the right of representing their grievances,
 of their private clubs or societies, of the right of wearing arms,
 of the liberty of the press, and even of the faculty of conver-
 sing and deliberating upon the operations of government.

By one of the last articles of this edict, the citizens were
 ordered to take the oath of allegiance to the new constitution,
 within two months, and in case of refusal they were to be put
 in the class of simple inhabitants or strangers.

To prove, after what has been said, that Mr Melly was no
 longer a Genevan, it is sufficient to say, first, that he was a-
 mong the number of those who were excluded from the assen-
 bly of the people, because he had borne arms in defence of his
 country; and secondly, that he had refused to take the oath,
 by which refusal he was reduced to the quality of a stranger.

Mr Melly being informed of the asylum opened in Ireland
 to the oppressed Genevans, came to this country, to examine
 whether he would carry on his business and settle here.—He
 arrived in Dublin with the Genevan Commissioners, but was
 not a Commissioner himself. His name was not in the creden-
 tials which were remitted to Lord Temple, and he was not
 appointed a member of the committee that was charged by that
 nobleman with the Genevan business.

After Mr Melly had got himself naturalized at Waterford,
 he took a passport from Lord Temple as a subject of his Brit-
 annic Majesty, and went to Geneva to settle his affairs, and
 to execute his intention of returning to Ireland.

Every one knows that, immediately after his arrival at Ge-
 neva he was cast into prison, not for any offence which he had
 committed in that republic, of which he was no longer a mem-

ber, but on account of what he had done in this country. This
 was the only subject upon which he was examined, and thus,
 though an Irishman, was he prosecuted against the laws of all
 nations at Geneva, for a pretended offence committed in Ire-
 land.

It is for this reason Mr Melly has always challenged the ju-
 risdiction of his judges; that he has complained of the insult of-
 fered in his person to his Britannic Majesty, and that he has
 constantly refused to give an account of what he had done in
 Ireland.

It is evident, therefore, that the Genevan Judges have been
 guilty of a glaring piece of injustice, since Mr Melly was no
 longer their subject, which appears not only by what we have
 said before, but also by the steps taken by the Council of Ge-
 neva, a few days after Mr Melly's departure for Ireland, that
 Council having erased Mr Melly's name out of the list of the
 Council of two hundred, of which he was a member. But what
 renders this more incontestible is, that the Judges allow it
 themselves in their sentence, wherein Mr Melly is not called a
 Genevan, as it is customary, and whereby he is deprived of the
 privilege of returning as such to the city, which proves that he
 had lost that qualification before.

Mr Melly's sentence, is not only an insult against his Brit-
 annic Majesty, but it subverts also the first and most sacred rule
 of the criminal law; viz. that by which he cannot be condemn-
 ed but upon full proof and conviction; for Mr Melly's judges
 have not only proved his guilt, but they confess themselves in
 their sentence, that he stands charged upon many strong con-
 curring circumstances. It is, therefore, upon presumptive evi-
 dence, &c. upon suspicion of what an Irishman has done in
 Ireland, that they dare deprive him of his liberty at Geneva.

But what will not be the indignation of Irishmen, when
 they will be told, that the strong concurring circumstances, al-
 luded to, in a paragraph in a newspaper, wherein Mr Melly
 is erroneously mentioned as one of the Genevan Commissioners
 of Ireland. 2d. To the addresses of the Volunteers of Water-
 ford to the said Commissioners. 3d. To a letter of a young gen-
 tleman of Newbury, who expresses to Mr Melly his fears for
 his return at Geneva.

These are the three pieces of the prosecution against Mr
 Melly, which have been looked upon as strong concurring cir-
 cumstances, or proofs that he had come to Ireland as a Com-
 missioner.

Quid violentius esse Tyranni?

By the New Constitution, Art. XXXI. tit. 21. a Genevan,
 but not a stranger, can, in a case like that of Mr Melly, have
 recourse to the Council of Two Hundred for mercy or mitiga-
 tion. But Mr Melly has declined this; either because he will
 not, for any consideration lower himself again to the qualifica-
 tion of a Genevan, or because he is more, and with more jus-
 tice, proud of the confidence he places in his Britannic Maje-
 sty, and in his ministers. We are assured, that Mr Secretary
 Fox has, at his own request, been informed of every circum-
 stance of this affair, and from his justice and superior under-
 standing, Mr Melly's friends firmly expect that this man, so
 worthy of his new qualification of an Irishman, shall not groan
 very long under so odious an oppression.

It is known also, that his Excellency Lord Northampton has
 expressed the liveliest concern for the situation of a man, who,
 in his opinion is not less interesting for his misfortunes than for
 the noble love of liberty which has occasioned them; and we
 have reason to hope, that by the protection of his Excellency,
 Mr Melly will soon regain a jewel which he so much deserves
 to possess.

From the London Papers, Sept. 5.

It surprised many not to find the Dutch mentioned in Mr
 Fox's letter, as parties to be included in the Definitive Treaty;
 and, from that circumstance, it was inferred, that the war with
 the Republic would still be continued. This, however, is so
 far from being the intention of either country, that we can as-
 sert, from the best authority, says a morning paper, that every
 thing essential is already settled between the Cabinet of St
 James's and the Hague, and the adjustment of a few trifling
 points is now the only impediment to a final termination of all
 differences whatever. We may, therefore, soon expect to see
 another letter from the Secretary of State to the Lord Mayor,
 similar to that which has lately appeared in the public prints.
 The reason why the Dutch were not mentioned in the former,
 was, that they were not comprehended in the Preliminary Ar-
 ticles, of which the Definitive Treaty is only a ratification;
 and therefore it was necessary that our business with them should
 be carried on by a separate negotiation.

We are assured that every thing is settled with the Dutch,
 but will be some time longer before it will be signed in form,
 owing to the forms of the different States of that republic.

It was this day confidently asserted upon 'Change, that, in
 consideration of another considerable loan for a long extent of
 time, and at low interest, the subjects of Holland will be secu-
 red in the exclusive privilege of supplying the Americans with
 a variety of European articles.

A military promotion will shortly take place, to give an ad-
 ditional rank to every degree above Captains, which is to com-
 prehend all Field Officers and Generals, to the end of 1779.

A general confederacy of the German Princes is talked of,
 as the means of repelling the armies of the Grand Signior,
 should they attempt the threatened intrusion into that empire,
 which, in the whole compass of its vast extremities, rebounds
 with the noise of hostile preparation.

It is a matter no longer to be doubted, that the attainment of
 the absolute sovereignty of the Black Sea, is one of the motives
 whereby the Emperors of Russia, is induced to hostilities against
 the Turks. Should her Imperial Majesty succeed in this de-
 sign, the consequent addition of strength she must acquire can-
 not but alarm the other maritime powers, lest a fatal check
 should be given to the freedom of their navigation.

According to letters from Leghorn, the state of Venice have

entered into a firm and final treaty with the Emperors of Rus-
 sia, which is to subsist for twenty years, and is both of an of-
 fensive and defensive nature. The Venetians, as far as can be
 present be learnt, are to fit out ten ships of the line, and a pro-
 portionate number of frigates and galleys, no doubt for the pur-
 pose of assisting Russia against the Turks. The Venetians are
 also to receive the Russian men of war into their ports, and to
 give them all possible assistance; for which Venice is to have
 all Dalmatia, and the islands on the coast thereof, the little re-
 public of Ragusa, which is in the Venetian Gulph, only to
 continue its independence as heretofore. One of the German
 courts guarantees the Venetian state in this new treaty, which
 has a variety of objects to prevent disagreeable consequences
 from those powerful neighbours who are in the interest of the
 Ottoman Porte, and who will object to the measure of forcing
 the Turks on the other side of the Bosphorus out of Europe.
 So nearly concluded is the negotiation with Holland, that
 Sir Joseph Yorke is holding himself in readiness to depart on
 the shortest notice.

General Washington, in his visit to Paris, may be supposed
 to have very high and enviable feelings! But what will they be,
 in comparison to those of General Elliott on his return to his
 native country?

On the 9th instant, the subscribers to the Loan make good
 their next payment on the Lottery tickets.

The Omgium has been done for three per cent. Premium a-
 gainst the next payment.

The Navy bills that are to be paid, in the course of this
 month and the next—amount to about a million and three quar-
 ters.

Lord Derby's new appointment to the Chancellorship of the
 Duchy of Lancaster, makes him one of the best Church Pa-
 trons in the kingdom. The Patronage inherent in his own e-
 state is uncommonly valuable; and now being united with this
 official power, makes him the third best Lay Patron in the
 kingdom. The Prime Minister and the Chancellor are the two
 best.

Scarcely a profession of late has more multiplied in num-
 bers than that of Stock-Brokers. According to the chronology
 of the Alley, in the time of Old Gideon, they are said to
 have been under an hundred; they are now supposed to exceed
 a thousand—jobbers included!

A tax upon Stock-Brokers and Jobbers, an act disallowing
 them to practise, except on the authority of a very heavy li-
 cence, as is the case with the Lottery-Office-Keepers, would
 be a measure equally expedient and fair.

The Irish mean to adopt the same measure, and in some sort
 either to diminish the number of the rogues in Dublin, or to
 derive some profit from them, or to put a yet heavier licence
 upon the Lottery schemers.

By recent accounts we are informed, that the Russian navy,
 is increasing amazingly, and that the Emperors in a short time
 will be able to vie with the most of her neighbours both by sea
 and land. But to whom is Russia indebted for this rapid pro-
 gress in warlike affairs? To Great Britain. General Gordon
 a Scotchman, commanded the Russian army in the time of Pe-
 ter the Great, and advanced it from a state of savage barbarity
 and ignorance, to a knowledge of tactics and military disci-
 pline; for before that brave Commander was placed at the head
 of the Russian army, Charles XII. of Sweden defeated a body
 of 80,000 of their troops, with about 7000 men.—To whom
 is Russia indebted for her navy? To Great Britain; for be-
 fore Admiral Greig, another Scotchman, was placed at the
 head of the Admiralty, the Russian navy was in a very poor
 condition.—To whom is Russia indebted for her present know-
 ledge of the arts and sciences? To Great Britain; for at pre-
 sent the most eminent professors in Russia are natives of this
 country. Hence it appears, that Russia is indebted to Great
 Britain for her military art, her nautical skill, her knowledge
 of literature, philosophy and commerce; and if she is not in-
 debted for her existence itself, she is at least indebted to her for
 civilization, consequently she has taught her how to live.

The conduct of the present Administration evidently proves
 them to be unanimous in a determination to restore the naval
 superiority of this country. Since the close of the war, every
 possible effort has been exerted for providing ample means of
 future conquest or defence; so that, although our diminution
 of territory may for ever be the cause of regret, our national
 prowess and respectability, there is every reason to believe, will,
 in a few years, be carried to a height altogether unexampled.

Winchester, Aug. 23. A violent storm of rain, attended with
 several loud claps of thunder and flashes of lightning, fell on
 Thursday last in the afternoon, at Whitechurch, in this county.
 A body of electric fire entered the gateway of the White Hart
 inn, in that town, and passing into the kitchen, where the land-
 lord and his wife, a maid servant, a gentleman, a passenger in
 the Salisbury diligence, were, with the driver thereof; the whole
 company, the last man excepted, were struck down by the force
 of the lightning, and remained deprived of sense and motion for
 a considerable time. The gentleman was particularly affected,
 being in the instant of the shock forced from the floor above two
 feet, and fell apparently dead; but, by timely assistance, he was
 soon restored to life, and in about three quarters of an hour
 quite recovered, his legs and thighs excepted, which remained
 in a benumbed state for many hours afterwards, and obliged
 him in his journey to be lifted to and from the carriage. Pass-
 ing then from the kitchen to the parlour, the electric fire in-
 stantly reduced a great part of the wainscot to ashes, shivered
 the chimney-piece to atoms, and made its way into a wall near
 the chimney full two feet deep, where having forced out the
 brickwork, it passed to the gateway, split one of the posts in
 pieces, and continuing upwards in an oblique direction, entirely
 destroyed the roof, throwing down an immense weight of
 tiles, &c.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 34 6 24 U. |agio of the Bank } 4 1/2 per cent.
 Ditto Sight, 34 1. | 1/2 m. Holland }
 Rotterdam, 34 8 24 U.

WIND AT DEAL.
 SAT. 5. N. W.



AT the Court of St James's, the 5th of September, 1783.
P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.
HIS Majesty in Council was this day pleased to order,
That the Parliament, which stands prorogued till Tuesday the ninth day of this instant September, shall be further prorogued to Thursday the sixteenth day of October following.

AT the Court of St James's, the 5th of September, 1783.
P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.
IT is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council, That the embargo at present subsisting upon ships and vessels laden or to be laden in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland with provisions, be taken off; and that the several regulations contained in his Majesty's order of the 18th of August, 1780, shall cease and determine: And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Lord Lieutenant of his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, are to give such directions for taking off the said embargo, as to them may respectively appear.

AT the Court of St James's, the 5th of September, 1783.
P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.
WHEREAS by an act of Parliament passed in the last Session of Parliament, intitled, "An act for preventing certain instruments from being required from ships belonging to the United States of America, and to give to his Majesty, for a limited time, certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions, and the inhabitants of the said United States," it is, amongst other things, enacted, That in any case, where a certificate is required to discharge any Bond entered into for the due landing goods within the said United States, such Bond shall and may be discharged upon a certificate under the hands and seals of any Officers, who or may be appointed by the said United States, or any of them, for that purpose; and, if it shall happen, that there shall not be any Officer so appointed, then, and in such case, such Bond shall and may be discharged upon a certificate, under the hand and seal of any Magistrate of the said United States, or any of them, certifying that there is no such Officer at such port or place, and that oath hath been made before such Magistrate, by the Master or other person having the charge of such ship, that the goods, for which such certificate is required, were duly landed by him within the said United States. And by the said act, it is also further enacted, That, during the continuance of the said act, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty in Council, by order or orders to be issued and published from time to time, to give such directions and to make such regulations with respect to duties, drawbacks or otherwise, for carrying on the trade and commerce between the people and territories belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain, and the people and territories of the said United States, as to his Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. And whereas by an act passed in the twelfth year of King Charles the Second, commonly called the Act of Navigation, and several other acts made in this kingdom, certain enumerated articles are not to be carried from any British colony or plantation in America, unless to some other British colony or plantation, or to this kingdom; and upon the sailing of every ship from this kingdom, or from any such British colony or plantation, Bond and security is required to be taken for the carrying such enumerated goods, according to the directions of the said acts. And whereas by an order in Council, dated the 2d of July last, it was judged expedient to permit that rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa nuts, ginger, and pimento, should, until further order, be exported by British subjects, in British-built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, from any of his Majesty's West India islands, to any port or place within the United States of America, upon the payment of the same duties on exportation, and subject to the like rules, regulations, securities and restrictions, as the same articles by law are or may be subject or liable to, if exported to any British colony or plantation in America: His Majesty doth, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby further direct, That for ships clearing out from any of the ports of this kingdom, to any of his Majesty's West-India islands, or from any of his Majesty's said West-India islands, which shall take on board there any of the articles permitted by his Majesty's order in Council of the 2d of July last, to be carried from thence to any port or place within the United States of America, the Bonds and securities, heretofore required to be taken for such ships, shall and may be cancelled and discharged, upon the like certificates as are required by the above-recited act to discharge any Bonds given in Great Britain for the due landing any other goods in the said United States of America: And his Majesty is further pleased to order and direct, that all Bonds and securities which shall have been taken since the said 2d of July last, for any ship clearing out to or from any of his Majesty's West-India islands, shall in like manner be cancelled and discharged upon the like certificates as are herein before directed: And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appear.

Whitehall, September 6, 1783.
The King has been pleased to grant to James Murray, Esq; the office of Receiver of his Majesty's land rents in Scotland.

Warsaw, August 20. All the symptoms of the plague in the neighbouring countries having disappeared, the Cordon, which was formed for securing Poland from the contagion of that disorder, is withdrawn.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland; all dated the 11th of August, 1783.

EIGHT regiment of Dragoons, Cornet George Grove to be Lieutenant, vice William Hunt, promoted by purchase. Mr John Hackett to be Cornet, vice Robert Boyle Warren, who retires.
5th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Allison, to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Cotter, who exchanges.
3d Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant Edward Williams, to be Captain of a company, vice Stewart McEnen, who retires. Eldett Lieutenant Edward Brookes to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Williams.
Serjeant-Major Samuel Shaw to be Adjutant, vice Brookes, who resigns.

From the London Papers, Sept. 6.
Tunis, June 28. Count Moltke, Rear-Admiral to the King of Denmark, arrived in this road on board the Olden-

bourg, on the 6th, from Algier, where he had been to carry presents from the King his master. Being charged with a like commission to our Regency, the presents he brought were offered a few days ago to the Bacha-Bey and his brothers. They consisted in a repeating watch, enriched with diamonds, a ring with a large brilliant, a gold snuff-box, and a bale of cloth for the Bacha-Bey; also of two gold watches and two snuff-boxes, for his two brothers. Unfortunately these presents had not the good-luck to please our chief, who refused them with contempt, in spite of all the instances made by the Danish Consul. However, by force of entreaty, the latter gained the mediation of the minister of state, who prayed his master not to send back the presents, which the Bacha at last consented to with a great deal of difficulty, on condition that they should promise to send him other presents from the court of Copenhagen. Accordingly, the minister sent a note to the Danish Consul, containing the quantity of naval and military stores required. As they were urgent, on the part of Denmark, to have the permission of setting up the Danish flag on the house of the Consul, these presents must not be less than those of Sweden, on the like occasion, about seven years ago; viz. 24 cannon twelve and twenty-four pounders, and ammunition in proportion. This incident has given rise to a like demand upon the Swedish and Dutch Consuls; but the latter has made representations by his interpreter, to excuse the Republic from making them.

Hague, Aug. 29. Yesterday a courier was dispatched to Paris, with the pre-advise of the province of Holland, respecting the peace. This pre-advise was agreed on by a plurality of the towns, contrary to the wishes of the nobility and some other towns, which wished to open negotiations directly with Great-Britain, and to send for this purpose a person of quality to England. This proposition was the less relished, as we may assure ourselves before hand, that the court of London would readily join in these overtures, but on condition of renewing the ancient ties which subjected our Republic to see herself made perpetually the victim of the interests, and the sport of the caprices of England. Accordingly the city of Amsterdam, and the other towns which followed her opinion, chose rather to make some sacrifices than to expose the state to the consequences of a separate negotiation with Great-Britain.

L O N D O N.
Advices from the Hague, dated August 31, received by this day's mail, say, "Since the departure of the courier extraordinary, who was dispatched last Thursday afternoon to the Ministers Plenipotentiary of their High Mightinesses at Paris, with the sentiments of their Noble and Great Mightinesses the States of Holland and West Friesland; and since the arrival the same evening of a courier extraordinary from Paris, whose dispatches stated, that the consent of their High Mightinesses to the conditions of peace could not be any longer delayed, as the signature would otherwise take place amongst the other powers without waiting for the concurrence of the Republic: It was, after mature deliberation, resolved, in the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, held at eight o'clock that evening, to accept of the peace on the terms proposed. In consequence of which determination, a second courier was sent off for Paris on Wednesday morning with the final resolution of their High Mightinesses, and at the time a charge to their Ministers Plenipotentiary, to make the most serious application to the Court of France, to obtain better terms for them; but in case their endeavours on that head should not be attended with success, then to conclude and sign the treaty according to the conditions already agreed upon. The Definitive Treaty will therefore be signed on Wednesday the 3d of September, the day fixed upon for the purpose by the Ministers Plenipotentiary of all the powers interested therein.

We may, in consequence of the above resolution, expect to receive on Monday next an account of the Definitive Treaty's having been signed, and likewise to be authentically informed of the conditions. Eng. Chron.

Accounts were this day received from the West-Indies by the Alexander, Captain Ross, arrived in the Downs, that the inhabitants of the different islands waited with the utmost impatience for the arrival of the Definitive Treaty, as from the unexpected delay apprehensions had been raised in the minds of the timorous, which caused a partial stagnation in the trade amongst the islands, that was very detrimental to the merchants. The French Governor of Grenada still insisted on a johannes to be paid the Treasurer of the island in specie, for every hoghead of sugar shipped for any part of Europe: The want of ready money, and the exorbitancy of this demand, had caused the generality of the planters to agree not to ship any produce while that island remained in the possession of the French; in consequence of which, many hundred hogheads of sugar were lying in the stores, and it is believed not a single ship will sail from thence before the Definitive Treaty arrives there. Several vessels had left the island in ballast, and proceeded for North America, to take in a cargo of lumber. There were only three ships at Antigua for London on the 25th of July, and these would not be half full. Both that island and Barbadoes had suffered severely by the late drought, that the crop of sugar next year will be very short. The appearances at St Christopher's and Nevis were more favourable; and their only wish is, to be quit of their present masters.

Advices from Madrid mention that Don Joseph Solano, the commander of the fleet, and Don Manuel Cogigai, Lieutenant General and late Governor of the Havannah, were laid under an arrest on their arrival at Cadiz. The first is kept prisoner in his own house; the second is permitted to go out, but is forbid to leave Cadiz. The public, who are ignorant of the reasons for the treatment which those commanders receive, suppose that for some time past very heavy complaints have been made against Don Joseph Solano; and what has entirely lost him the hearts of the people is, that he is returned without waiting the King's orders for the embarkation of the troops, the greatest part of which he might have brought back with him; twelve ships of the line were more than sufficient for the purpose, instead of which the king must now be at an enormous expence for transports, and other vessels, which will be wanted at the Havannah, when the troops are to return. As to the late Governor of the island of Cuba, he is suspected to have favoured the contraband trade which was carried on by the vessels of parley from Jamaica, and it is said that he carried his protection to such a length, that the Intendant having made a seizure of some prohibited merchandise, Don Manuel, of his own authority, caused them to be removed by his soldiers from the public magazine where they were placed.

Notwithstanding the puffs in the Spanish Gazettes of the success of the Spaniards against Algiers, it is pretty evident that their bombardment of that place will turn out in the end

a second Gibraltar coup de main. The Algerians are as yet prepared to receive the Spanish attacks, as their friends could not possibly wish; because the Spaniards labour under one difficulty here which they had not to encounter at Gibraltar, which is that of being obliged to keep at a distance; should they come within the harbour's mouth, their retreat would be impossible, and their ships might be torn to pieces in a very short time by two lunettes, whose canon of 48 pounders are level with the water, and being on opposite sides the shore, their fire crosses on another at right angles; or if it were possible they should escape these, there is a castle higher up, which is one continuous battery of three tiers, mounting 56, 42, and 32 pounders brass cannon, cast for the purpose. Don Barcelo, it is conceived, will soon find his retreat from before Algiers, as Don Carlos did from Gibraltar, with a flying in his sails.

It was this day reported on 'Change, that letters had arrived from Cadiz, dated Aug. 27, declaring Don Barcelo's squadron, after setting fire by their shells to seven parts of the city of Algiers, had been obliged, in consequence of a violent gale of wind from the S. E. to put out to sea, and make for the island of Minorca.

This day arrived express, at the General Post-office, a mail from Lisbon, brought over in the Expedition packet-boat Captain Dalwood. She sailed the 21st ult. and has been 11 days on her passage to Falmouth.

A letter has been sent to the master of Lloyd's coffee-house from an officer on board the Porcupine frigate, lately arrived from Gibraltar, desiring him to give public notice to the masters of merchant ships going to that place, that several of the Spanish floating batteries lurk there in a very dangerous situation for vessels going to the Old Mole, they not being more than five or six feet under water, and one of them lying with her beam ends uppermost, not quite so much.

An express arrived at the Admiralty last night, with the news of the Licorne frigate of 32 guns, Captain Douglas, being arrived in the Downs from New-York. The Licorne has brought over dispatches from General Carleton and Admiral Digby, but nothing very new or important.

There are letters in town, mentioning, that the Swift transport ship, from which the convicts lately escaped, is safely arrived at Portsmouth; and that the Master and crew are well, and have secured near a hundred of the transports, about 47 or 48 only getting on shore near Rye. One Mahon, and other two felons, were drowned in endeavouring to get on board the boats.

The last letters from New York mention, that two ships from London were arrived at Piscataqua, and that their cargoes went off very briskly, owing to the great want of many articles of European manufactures.

There is at present more orders in town for all sorts of goods for Virginia, Maryland, and Philadelphia, than can possibly be executed before Christmas next.

The coast of New York is so dangerous, that it will not permit of the troops being embarked till the spring, when the ice and every other impediment being removed, the troops may be withdrawn with safety.

The retail traders in merchandize at New York, were packing up their wares and leaving that city as fast as they could, when the last ship sailed from thence, as in consequence of the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, it was to be given up to the Americans.

By a number of concurring accounts from several parts of the continent of America, Congress not only seems unable to govern the particular States; but particular States unable to govern particular towns and districts. The inhabitants of those parts have learned the nature of power and the origin of government; numbers whose common sentiments and situation unite in a common cause reduce those sentiments into the form of laws or resolutions; and in the present fluctuating state of affairs defy the authority of their new Governors. It is doubtless a political problem, whether this anarchy will ever lead to a regular government; perhaps, after a series of tumultuary motions and violent shocks, our revolted children may, to avoid the yoke of France or Spain, be obliged to have recourse to their Parental State, and claim the aid of that Government they have so odiously professed.

Messengers have been in constant waiting at the Secretary of State's office, to convey the first notice of the arrival of the Definitive Treaty to the King, and to the different members of the Cabinet, who may be out of town, in order that a Council may immediately meet to issue the orders consequential of so interesting an event.

Yesterday the Sheriffs went to St James's, to know his Majesty's pleasure when he would permit the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council to wait on him with the city address of congratulation on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Princess, and on the Prince of Wales's coming of age, when his Majesty was pleased to appoint Wednesday next, at two o'clock.

There has not been a period for twelve years past, till the present year, when the Ministry and the corporation of London agreed in political opinions; a circumstance of essential consequence to the country at large, as it tends to advance its importance abroad, while it shuts up the source of divisions at home.

The baptismal ceremony of the young Princess is postponed by royal order from next Thursday to the Wednesday evening following.

The writ of summons to Parliament for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has not yet passed the Seal as reported, nor will till near their meeting.

We hear that Horace St Paul, Esq; will be appointed Secretary to the British embassy at Paris, in room of Mr Maddison, deceased; this gentleman, by his long residence abroad at different Courts, has every requisite ability for such an employment.

The following ships are taken up by the East-India Company, viz. the Barrington, Egmont, Grenville, Northampton, Hillsborough, Lord Camden, Earl of Mansfield, Concorde, Ponbourn, Valentine, Royal Charlotte, Neptune, and Royal Admiral.

The Grand Duchess of Russia was safely delivered on the 9th of August of a daughter at St Petersburg.

A war between the Russians and the Turks is inevitable; indeed hostilities have probably commenced between those powers before this time. The French must soon take a part in the dispute, nor will the Emperor long remain an indifferent spectator of the contest; so that the ensuing spring will in all likelihood shew warm work on the continent.

Upwards of 300 British naval Lieutenants, Midshipmen, and Surgeons, embarked in the course of last week for the

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Morn. Herald.
The Definitive Treaty between the French, Spaniards, and Americans, which was to have been signed on Wednesday, will be a great feather in the cap of Administration, as the terms proposed by the late Ministry were of so complicated and inexplicable a nature as to require a total revision, and indeed there was great reason to apprehend no peace could have been effected, owing to their blunders.
A letter from Vienna to a gentleman in the city has the following article:—"His Holiness the Pope has written a letter to the Emperor, exhorting him to give every assistance in his power to the Empress of Russia, against the Turks; his Holiness has also written to all the Catholic powers to give the like assistance to the Empress, which has induced most of them to augment their armies, and make every necessary preparation, that they may be ready to take the field at a very short notice."
France was so much in want of money during the late war, that consecrated plate, belonging to some churches and religious foundations in French Flanders, were actually converted into coin. Previous to this, it was necessary to unconvert the sacred treasure; the ceremony of accomplishing which was, by striking the plate with an instrument exactly in time to bands of music, which played some pieces of martial composition. The plate treated in this manner was sufficiently protaned to be fit for the mint. This is a fact, for some Englishmen abroad at the time actually saw the ceremony performed.
Should it prove true, that the Court of Portugal has determined to transfer to France those commercial privileges which have been hitherto exclusively enjoyed by this country, it is said, that our imports from the Portuguese dominions will be subjected to very heavy imposts, and that the duties on the wines, and many other articles of French produce, will be so reduced that they may be retailed here at very moderate prices.
Two storeships are loading at Woolwich with artillery, stores, and articles of ordnance, which are going to Gibraltar to be exchanged for such as are damaged. So far are government from having any intention to give up that valuable place, they are taking every step to make it more impregnable; and Gen. Elliot has lately had a survey of all the damage sustained during the siege, and will bring home plans and drafts, pointing out where new forts may be built with advantage, the last siege of the Spaniards having pointed out where there was the smallest degree of weakness in the works of that garrison.
A draught is now making from the matrosses at Woolwich, which are to embark on board the men of war destined for Gibraltar.
By what means the immense quantities of counterfeit halfpence, manufactured in this metropolis, could be disposed of, has been long a matter of wonder. The fact is, that a very considerable part of these counterfeits are sent to Iceland, where they pass without scruple. But we are assured, that a plan will be shortly proposed to the Irish Parliament, for suppressing the circulation of base copper coin.
The rockets of inflammable air, which have been sent up at Paris, as mentioned in our last, went to a considerable height, where, however, they broke, owing to the slightness of the wrapper. The experiment is to be repeated, and many persons have already no doubt of establishing a direct correspondence with the inhabitants of the moon.
It is said that Lord Ashburton died of grief for the loss of a favourite child. As soon as the infant was dead, he ordered the body to be placed in the same room with himself, and his parental affection was so very strong, that his eyes were fixed on the corpse night and day, while his mind was convulsed with sorrow, and his whole frame thrown into the most heart-felt perturbation. By these means, his Lordship contracted a disorder from his close attention to the body, and the vapours that are exhaled from a carcase in that situation. Thus died a nobleman, whose erudition and genius gave an uncommon lustre to the profession of which he was a member, and whose political knowledge and abilities raised him to the dignity which he so justly deserved. His feelings as a parent on the occasion were the most convincing proofs of his strong sensibility; his feelings as a man, if the concomitant circumstances are attended to, cannot come under reprehension; but the consequence of his extreme affection has deprived the public of one of its most splendid ornaments, and Great Britain in particular may mourn the fate of a man whose talents were never exalted for the subversion of liberty.
Yesterday morning died, in Park Street, Colonel Thomas, of the wound he received the preceding morning in the duel with Colonel Gordon, in Hyde Park.—The wound in the hip received by the latter, in the same unhappy conflict, though of considerable length, is not so deep as to cause any apprehension of his death, but it is much feared that the use of the joint will be greatly injured.
The unfortunate duel between Colonels Thomas and Gordon was occasioned by the former bringing the latter to a Court-martial at New-York, the 4th of September 1782, for not having done his duty in a battle with the Americans, near Springfield, on the 23d day of June 1782.—Upon this Court-martial Col. Gordon was acquitted. A mutual dislike naturally ensued, and after many acrimonious altercations, the matter terminated in the fatal manner already mentioned.
This morning died, at three o'clock, in the house of Dr Samuel Johnson, in Bolt-Court, Fleet Street, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs Williams, who had long been deprived of her sight. She had lived in the same house with Dr Johnson near twenty years. Mrs Williams was the author of several very agreeable poems, which were published some time since in a quarto volume. Having in the early part of her life laid in a considerable stock of useful knowledge, this rendered her conversation entertaining and instructive.
Extract of a letter from Florence.
"You know the plague is, as it were, on the borders of Italy: Throughout the whole extent of the Mediterranean, Leghorn and Marseilles are the only ports which have Lazarettos conveniently situated, and sufficiently well directed to receive the vessels which have it. Those who are employed in our Lazaretto of Leghorn are convinced that the bare touch of the merchandises or persons infected will communicate the disorder; and experience seems to depose in their favour. In consequence of this belief, the surgeon who had the care of the Lazaretto tied to bleed his patients with a lancet, the handle of which was three feet long. This he made such good use of, as never to have missed a single patient. He, however, unluckily died, and his successor, who could not hope for the same dexterity in so short a time, has supplied the want of it by a steel machine, which he fits to the arm, and which does its work extremely well, without himself ever touching the patient."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Sept. 6.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, —	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 64½ a 4.	India Bonds, 16 a 15 disc.
3 per cent. red. shut.	Exch. Bill, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bill, 1½ disc.
Long Ann. 1795 a 5-16ths.	4 per cent. Scrip. 65½ a 66.
Short Ann. 1778, 13½ a 9-16ths.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Light Lane Ann. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium 24 prem.
Ditto New Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 6 s. a 7 s.
Ditto 1751, —	6 d.

EDINBURGH.
Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 6.
"Stocks have disappointed the most refined in speculation. The rise has not produced that immense profit, to those who thought right on the event of the negotiation of the Definitive Treaty, they so fondly expected.
"Carlton-house is advancing rapidly in its improvement. The Prince of Wales is there every day; and his presence gives such vigour to the works, that it promises, in a very short time, to be thoroughly completed.
"The Russian Ambassador was for a considerable time with Mr Fox yesterday at his office. Lord North, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Stormont, were present. It is confidently said, that the Empress of Russia has made the most promising offers to engage us in her scheme of ruining the Turkish interest in Europe, and to unite, on the soundest principles of policy, for the humiliation of the House of Bourbon.
"The confederacy forming among the Princes in Germany has given an umbrage to the Emperor, because it was intended to give the superintendence of the scheme to the King of Prussia, with the title of *Guardian of the League*. Principles of policy, at the same time, have forbid the Emperor's making a claim to that distinction, and it is yet in agitation which of the German Princes will take the supremacy of that union.
"A letter from Alicante says, "The event of the attack on Algiers may be shortly pronounced in the vulgar stile, "We got as good as we brought." Nothing can equal the ferocity with which the Moors resisted. They wanted nothing but military skill to have made us pay dearly for our peeping."
"It may be relied upon, that the negotiation with the Dutch is come so near a determination, that a Secretary's letter to the Lord Mayor will fully authenticate it in the course of the week.
"The general opinion is, that the Opera-house, from the deranged situation in which it stands, will not open the ensuing season.
"The transports are every day apprehending. The alarm their escape had given is not, however, so sufficiently founded as had been apprehended; for a great number of them continuing in the vessel on which they were aboard, and preferring any other quarter to this, are gone in quest of new adventures."

Mr WOODS continues to give Instructions for Reading and Speaking English. His Terms may be known at his House in Sym's Close, Calton.
There is just now in a gentleman's garden in Angus, a plant of the *Veritas Honglas* in full flower. It is allowed by every body to be the most beautiful plant in the whole world. It is a native of Switzerland, but very scarce in this country. What is a singular excellency of this plant, it grows without a store, so that any body may have it that pleases.
Captain Aire, of the Royal Charlotte Excise yacht, has seized, and sent up to Leith, a small smuggling cutter, called the Providence, Alexander Philips master, from Flushing, laden with about one hundred and sixty anchors of foreign Geneva.
The Euphrates, John Campbell master, arrived at Greenock on Friday night the 5th inst. came through the Gulph of Florida in company with the William and Charlotte, Captain Lindlay; Sufanna, Captain Warden; Hampshire, Captain Burrows, all of London; and the snow Industry, Captain Honeywell, of Bristol. July 23: parted company with the Industry, lat. 31. 2. and long. 77. 30. all well. 26th, parted with the Hampshire, in lat. 32. 2. and long. 75. 30. well. 29th, parted with the Sufanna, lat. 32. 30. and long. 72. well. August 14. parted with the William and Charlotte, in lat. 44. and long. 45. in a hard gale of wind, all well. Captain Campbell has no doubt but some of those vessels, if not all, are now safe arrived, as he had a long tack of contrary winds.
Extract of a letter from an officer of the 2d battalion of the 73d regiment (Lord Macleod's Highlanders) on his march with the remains of that gallant regiment from Portsmouth to Berwick:
"Our march, I assure you, is much more agreeable than I had any idea it could be; the inhabitants of every town we have passed through, have vied with each other who should shew most attention both to the officers and the men; very handsome subscriptions have been made for the latter, by several towns, to the amount of 70 l. sterling in all. Every person we have met with, seems to have the greatest idea of the service performed by the garrison of Gibraltar; even the publicans have done their part, by not charging the men a single farthing for their living, as we have come along. The officers have several times been invited to dine and sup by the principal people of the towns. We dined, particularly, at Leicester, at a great venison feast, held in commemoration of the destruction of the Spanish Armada, at which about 300 people were present. It would take up more time than I can well spare at present, were I to mention the many civilities we have met with every where on account of our having been at Gibraltar; both officers and men, I dare say, do not care if our march would continue twelve months in the same way."

SOUND SHIPPING.
PASSED THE SOUND.
Aug. 25. Joseph of Kirkcaldy, Wallace, from Memul, for Inverkeithing, with logs.
26. Curtis of Glasgow, Jamieson, from Dantzick, for Glasgow, with plank.
ELGINORE, AUGUST 26. Wind W. WALTER WOOD.
ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 9.—Floyer, Drummond, from Alloa, with coals; Mary, Young, from St David, with ditto; Bella, Morrison, from Stornaway, with herrings; Memphis, Shanon, from Memul, with grain and timber; Mally, Miles, from Longanet, with stoncs; Coalvernie, English, from Colours, with coals and tar.—10. Katty, Morrison, from Stornaway, with herrings; Hubel, Drydale, from Limekilla, with coals; Friendship, Milne, from Aberdeen, with goods; Lady Elizabeth, Gray, from Stocktoe, with herrings; Mally, Davidson, from Buckie, with rope-ware; Succes, Ferrier, from Glasgow, with sugar and coffee; Mally, Munro, from Stornaway, with herrings.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.
SIR,
In this country, where we have such an enormous sum of money to pay annually for interest on the national debt, it becomes a matter of the highest importance to the Public, that the different branches of his Majesty's revenue be properly attended to by Government, and by those gentlemen who compose the Boards of Customs and Excise. That nothing can be more conducive to the encrease thereof, than a suppression of smuggling, is a fact not to be denied. I cannot allow myself to believe, that there is a possibility of putting an entire stop to this iniquitous trade; but I am well convinced, that if the Legislature do not add upon some speedy method of lessening the evil, they will find, when too late, that the duties upon tobacco (which is the article I particularly point at) will fall greatly short of what is expected from them.
I am certainly informed, Mr Printer, that, within these few weeks past, a quantity of tobacco has been smuggled into the shire of Ayr, the duties upon which would have amounted to a sum little short of 1000 l. Sterling, and yet I consider this quantity as very trifling when compared with what may be expected in the course of the winter; a season of the year very favourable for such attempts.
The ruinous consequences that must ensue to that branch of the Customs, and to the fair trader, are too obvious to be dwelt upon; and I have not a doubt, but every creek in Scotland, out of the reach of a custom-house, will serve for the purpose of furnishing this country with tobacco, at a price equal to the duties, and perhaps under them.
The temptation of saving 70 l. Sterling on each hoghead is very strong; and if Government suffer the smugglers to go on without a check, I would strenuously recommend it to the importers of tobacco at Glasgow, to drop all thoughts of paying any duty on that commodity, and to turn their attention entirely to this new business.
I know of none that will sooner yield a handsome profit; and I think it highly probable that they may enjoy a pretty long tack of it before any steps are taken to prevent them from carrying on such a lucrative trade, and a trade attended with so little risk as this is.
I am, Mr PRINTER,
Your most humble servant,
WALTER RALEIGH.
ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Sept. 5. Euphrates, Campbell, from Jamaica, with sugar, rum, &c. a boat, from the Highlands, with herrings.
SAILED, Sept. 6. Hope Clouston, for Dublin, with rum.

MASONRY.
BY Order of the Right Worshipful MASTERS of the Lodge of EDINBURGH ST ANDREW, the BRETHREN are desired to meet at the Lodge, foot of Niddry's Wynd, on Friday evening next, the 14th current, at six o'clock; being their first ensuing Winter Meeting.
T. L. Secretary.
DUNDEE, SEPTEMBER 6. 1783.
WHICH day the Grammar School of this
place was visited by the Magistrates, with such of the Clergy and Gentlemen of the Burgh as chused to attend, when, upon examination, the boys in the several classes gave such specimens of their acquaintance with the Latin language, the parts of speech in general, the different inflections of the noun and verb in particular, and their knowledge of what by grammarians is called Concord and Regimen; as also of that part of grammar called Prosody, by scanning with ease different kinds of verse in Horace, as gave entire satisfaction to the judges, and were sufficient evidences of the more than common ability, care, and diligence of the Rector, Mr Alexander Ramsay, who has the sole management and direction of the school.
Some day the school, wherein English, Writing, and Arithmetic are taught by Mr John Jellison, was visited, when the judges found reason to be satisfied with the proficiency the scholars had made in reading since last year's visitation. The specimens too of writing produced, and the questions in arithmetic wrought by the scholars, in presence of the judges, manifested the attention and care of the master.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE.
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Collection, upon Wednesday the 4th of February next, between five and six afternoon.
THE ESTATE of DUNTRON and OIB, lying in the parishes of Kilmartine and North Knapdale, and shire of Argyle. The present free rent is upwards of 860 l. The lands are mostly out of lease; the longest of their current do not exceed six years from Whit Sunday 1783. In this rent are included, at reasonable conversions, 136 bolls oat meal, and 76 bolls barley, with sundry kain and casualties, optional to the proprietor to exact in kind or fixed converted prices, and which the tenants have paid in money for years past. The tenants are all thriving, and pay their rents punctually; and their houses are all in good repair.
These lands are conveniently situated for markets, on the arms of the sea called Loch Crinan and Loch Sween, and within four miles of the great carriage-road leading from Inverary to Campbeltown, whence (at Lochgilphead) there strikes off an excellent carriage-road, passing through the estate to the mansion-house of Duntron (on the lands of Ardechaillie). This house and offices are commodious, and in good repair, pleasantly situated close to the sea, and upon a promontory jutting into Loch Crinan, with an orchard well stored with fruit-trees.
The whole of the estate is of an excellent quality and soil, both for grass and corn, of great extent, and sufficiently inclosed, and partly subdivided, and capable of considerable improvement, and of fine rent, the climate being early, from the favourable exposure and dry warm situation of the lands, lying upon limestone, and abounding with turf. The valuable flat and sea marsh of Crinan and Crilchruick, consisting of more than 2000 acres, is mostly well adapted for the plough.
There is a very valuable natural wood upon the estate, which was cut a few years ago, and brought 1000 l. Upwards of 4000 oak standards (some of a considerable size) and some hags, were then reserved. And the wood having been thoroughly fenced, and well taken care of, is now in a very thriving state. There are also considerable plantations of thriving wood of different kinds upon the lands of Ardechaillie and Tiltiger; so that altogether a more complete property for its extent, seldom appears in the market. It holds of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of a small feu-duty.
The whole will be sold together or separately. If in lots, the following are proposed:
I. The Lands of Ardechaillie, Tiltiger, Crinan, East Ardephuire, West Ardephuire, Kilchoan, Brainport, and the acres annexed, with the salmon-fishings of the water of Add. Rent about **L. 371**
II. The Lands of Guilcrnick (having a most elegant situation for a mansion-house), Ballighoun, Achachroan, and Ardachive, with the other acres annexed, the mill of Stockvoline, and Penalties payable out of the estates of Poltalloch, Islandre, and Glencham. Rent about **L. 270**
III. The Lands of Oib-More, Gar-Oib, and Kilmorie, with the acres annexed, and Mill of Koyziber. Rent about **L. 162**
IV. The Lands of Laggan, with the Pendicle of Lagganarie. Rent about **L. 77**
L. 860.
The title-deeds are clear, and, with the tacks, are in the hands of John Moir writer to the signet, who, and Duncan Campbell writer at Inverary, will inform as to other particulars. John Campbell school-master at Duntron will show that estate, and John Campbell at Tayoch will show the estate of Oib.

STATE of the calculated Produce of the New TAXES laid on since the Commencement of the late War, when they were originally imposed:

Taxes imposed anno 1776,	—	64,500
Ditto, — 1777,	—	225,000
Ditto, — 1778,	—	330,000
Ditto, — 1779,	—	472,000
Ditto, — 1780,	—	697,500
Ditto, — 1781,	—	660,000
Ditto, — 1782,	—	793,155

L. 3,242,155

The taxes laid on anno 1776, already yield a considerable surplus; and though the other have not as yet been equally productive, yet it is supposed that the whole will yield an annual produce of 3,240,000 l.

The produce of the taxes on land and malt, when the land is charged at four shillings in the pound, is well known. The first is supposed to yield 2,000,000 l. and the other 750,000 l. As to the deficiencies to which they are liable, if it does not proceed from negligence in the collection, it ought to be made up by a small addition to either or both.

Father Baecaria, an eminent professor of natural philosophy in the University of Turin, has given an account, in his books of electricity, of a phenomenon, which bears not the least resemblance with the late celestial apparition. Doctor Priestly having mentioned it in his history and present state of electricity, we shall submit the Doctor's own words to the consideration of our readers: "As the father was sitting in the open air with a friend, an hour after sunset, they saw, what is called a falling star, directing its course towards them; and apparently growing larger and larger, till it disappeared not far from them, when it left their faces, hands, and cloaths, and all the neighbouring objects, suddenly illuminated with a diffused and lambent light, attended with no noise at all." This was observed at the same time by a gardener in the neighbourhood, who had seen the light particularly strong on the streams from his water-pot. Dr Priestly relates, likewise, an observation made by Mr Chalmers on board the Montague, commanded by Admiral Chambers, which was read at the Royal Society the 22d of March, 1749:—"On the 4th of November, 1749, it lat. 42. 48. longitude 9. 3. as he was taking an observation on the quarter deck, one of the Quarter Masters desired him to look to the windward, when he observed a large ball of fire rolling on the water, at about three miles distant. They immediately lowered the top-sails, &c. but it came down so fast, that before they could raise the main jack, they observed the ball to rise almost perpendicular, about forty or fifty yards from the main chains, when it went off with an explosion as if hundreds of cannons had been fired at once, and left so great a smell of brimstone, that the ship seemed to be nothing but sulphur. After the noise was over, they said the main-top mast was shattered into above an hundred pieces, and the main-mast quite rent down to the keel. Some of the spikes, which nail the fish of the main-mast, were struck so fast in the main-deck, that they were obliged to get them out with an iron crow.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of the deceased WILLIAM SMITH Merchant in Fortrose.

JAMES WATSON Merchant in Fortrose having been appointed factor upon the estate of the said William Smith, he therefore desires that all those to whom the said William Smith is indebted may lodge with him on or before the 1st day of October next, their respective claims, that the same may be considered, and a full state of the debts laid before a General Meeting of his Creditors to be held on that day in the house of Bernard Williamson vintner in Fortrose, at twelve o'clock noon; of which the creditors are hereby desired to take notice, and either to attend themselves, or to authorize others to attend and act for them, in order to concert such measures as will most speedily operate their payment.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 10th September 1783.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY the 19th September instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), the following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited,

Contained in Boxes, 488-lb. of BLACK TEA, appraised at 6s. 3d.	per lib.
A Bag, containing 42 lbs. of ditto,	at 6s.
A Box, containing 31 lbs. of ditto,	at 5s. 6d.
Ditto, 60 lbs. of GREEN TEA,	at 8s.

With any other packages that shall have arrived before the day of sale. The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned warehouse on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

AN INN TO LETT.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday next,

THAT commodious and well-frequented INN, with the Assembly Room, and Offices, at Kelfo, in the county of Roxburgh, lately possessed by the deceased Mr Waidie, situate on the great road between Newcastle and Edinburgh, with stabling for upwards of 40 horses. The tenant may have a Grats Field along with the Inn, if he inclines.

Apply to Walter Scott writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or William Smith writer in Kelfo. Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

Either altogether or separately, as can be agreed on.

THAT GREAT STONE TENEMENT OF LAND, lying within the precincts of the Abbey of Holyrood-house, on the north side of the High Street, within the strand, commonly called THOMSON'S LAND, consisting of three storeys, with a Dwelling-house and Shop in the ground storey, all fronting the street, containing nine dwelling-houses, cellars, &c. presently possessed by good tenants, at 41 l. Sterling yearly rent. These subjects are liable to no import or other exactions from the town of Edinburgh, and hold of a subject superior for payment of two pennies Scots yearly.

The writs and title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, to be seen in the hands of Andrew Pitcair writer in Edinburgh; and the subjects will be shown by David Lindfay residing in them, with either of whom any person intending to purchase may commune.

For Kingston, Morant Bay, and Martha Bras, or Montego Bay.

The Ship CASTLESEMPLE,

ALEX. MACKINLAY MASTER,

Now lying at Greenock, and will be ready to take on board goods by the 10th current.

She is a stout vessel, well fitted up for passengers, and will sail about the first of October next.

For freight or passage apply to Alexander Houston and Company.



GLASGOW, SEPTEMBER 11, 1783.

AYR RACES.

TO be run for over AYA COARSE, on Monday the 22d of September current, FIFTY GUINEAS, for four, five, six, and aged horses, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old 8 stone,	Six years old 9 stone 2 lib.
Five years old 8 stone 9 lib.	Aged 9 stone 6 lib.

The best of three four-mile heats.

On TUESDAY the 23d of September current, FIFTY GUINEAS, for five, six, and aged horses, carrying the following weights, viz.

Five years old 8 stone,	Aged 8 stone 11 lib.
Six years old 8 stone 7 lib.	

The best of three four-mile heats. The winner of the first Fifty not allowed to start for the second.

If only one horse enters for any of the Fifties, to be allowed Twenty Guineas; if two only enter, each of them to be allowed Ten Guineas, or to run, in the option of the Stewards; as, without their consent, no race is to be, unless three reputed running horses start.

The winner of a King's Plate to carry 5 lib. extra; and the winner of a Fifty 3 lib. extra.

The horses to be entered at the King's Arms Inn, Ayr, on Saturday preceding the races, when proper certificates of their ages must be produced. Each horse, &c. to pay One Guinea of entry money, and Five Shillings to the clerk, if entered; afterwards to pay double.

Any disputes that may happen to arise, to be determined by the Stewards, or those whom they shall appoint.

His Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON,

The EARL of CRAWFORD,

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq; of Sundram,

ANDREW HOUSTON, Esq; of Jordanhill.

An Ordinary at the King's Arms every day.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET, for the space of nineteen years, and entered to at the term of Martinmas next, the Farm of the WEST MAINS of DUNDAS, consisting of 98 acres Scotch measure or thereby. AS ALSO, the Farm of WESTMUR, both as presently possessed by Andrew Young. There are dwelling-houses and office-houses on both farms, in complete order, and the grounds are all sufficiently inclosed. Offers for these farms will be received by John Dundas clerk to the signet; and George Matthew at Dundas Castle will show the grounds.

PRICE of BANGHOUSEWALLS, &c.

REDUCED.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 26th of November 1783, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The LANDS of BANGHOUSEWALLS, lying in the parish of Eccles and county of Berwick, and divided into two possessions, one possessed by Walter Gray, called The Infield of Banghousewalls, rented at L. 25 0 0

The other, called Banghousewalls Hill, possessed by Robert Forsyth, at the rent of 30 0 0

These lands, with a small clump of planting, measure 55 English acres, and are now to be exposed at 1800 l. Sterling, being only twenty years purchase.

Also Three Inclosures of ECCLESHEI LLS, lying in the said parish and county: One of them, named Glebe Park, is not under lease, and valued at the rent of L. 24 3 0

The other two, named Shields Park and Gladeholes Park, are possessed by William Wood, at the rent of 37 4 0

Stripes of planting, valued yearly at L. 62 7 0

These inclosures, with the planting, measure 63 English acres, and are now to be exposed at 1247 l. Sterling, being only twenty years purchase.

The progress of writs, plan of the lands, and articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of William Bethon writer in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by auction, on Monday the 15th of September 1783, at the house of William Owell, ship builder in South Shields, in the county of Durham, between the hours of three and six in the afternoon, (Subject to conditions then to be produced.)

DIVERS large and convenient BUILDINGS,

and Parcels of VACANT GROUND, situated in South Shields aforesaid, adjoining the river Tyne, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. A large new-erected Building, 52 feet by 29, with a quantity of Vacant Ground adjoining thereto, and the right of landing and shipping goods upon and from the Quay.

LOT II. A large Parcel of Ground adjoining to the first lot, containing 570 square yards, or thereabouts, with the like right of landing and shipping goods.

LOT III. A large range of Buildings, in length 171 feet, and in breadth 24 feet, with the same rights of landing and shipping goods.

LOT IV. Another large Range of Buildings, in length 164 feet, with a quay next the river 23 feet and an half in length.

LOT V. A large piece of Vacant Ground, 1733 square yards, with a quay next the river 74 feet long, with several buildings adjoining to the said vacant ground.

LOT VI. A Dwelling House and outbuildings occupied therewith, adjoining the street of South Shields.

LOT VII. The Soapery now occupied by Mr Alexander Duncan, with a quay 80 feet in length adjoining to the river Tyne, and several large Buildings adjoining thereto.

N. B. These several buildings are in exceeding good repair, substantially built, and the premises are most conveniently adapted, among other things, for the purposes of carrying on the several businesses of a soap-boiler, a brewer, a foundry, a smelter, and for a building-yard for ships, and at spring-tides, there is fourteen feet water at the quay.

There is a valuable well and pump in the yard, from whence water is conveyed in pipes to most of the buildings, and at a small expence might be conveyed to all of them, there being a sufficient supply of excellent water to accommodate the whole.

The plan, with the necessary reservations of wayleaves, and other privileges, now lies at Mr Charles Cocherill's offices in North and South Shields, who will appoint a proper person to show the premises; from whom, and Alexander Ferguson writer James's Court, Edinburgh, further particulars may be had.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

Cakes for making of Shining Liquid Blacking,

For SHOES, BOOTS, &c.

THESE Cakes make, by the addition of water only, a most excellent shining liquid blacking, much superior to any hitherto known. It gives the finest black and most beautiful gloss to the leather, yet never renders it stiff or hard, but on the contrary prevents its cracking, and preserves it soft and pliable to the very last, whereby it is rendered more agreeable to the wearer, as well as much more durable; and the shoes that are blacked with it will neither soil the fingers in putting on, nor the stockings in wearing.

Sold wholesale and retail, only by Bayley and Lowe in London, and Husband, Elder, and Co. in Edinburgh.—Price 6 d. each Cake.

THE patentee intreats all persons who are curious in blacking to take the trouble of seeing that the Cakes bought for their use have a label pasted on them, with the following inscription—"By the King's Patent, Cakes for making Shining Liquid Blacking, prepared by William Bayley;"—he having discovered that their great reputation has occasioned many persons to counterfeit them, some of whom have been prosecuted; but as there are still others whose names he cannot yet find out, who continue the fraud, and impose upon the Public; he hopes this caution will be attended to.

LANDS AND HOUSE TO SELL.

THE Lands and House of DRUMDRYAN, with Coach-house, Stable, and other office-houses, lying at the west end of Home Park, and within the toll-bar at Wrights Houses, in the parish of St Cutberts, and shire of Edinburgh. To be seen every day of the week, by a servant left in the house. The subjects are free from feu-duty, or ground annual.

The title-deeds are clear, and to be seen in the hands of David Forbes writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude bargain.

LANDS and ESTATE of STRATHMARTINE,

IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

THAT upon Monday the 13th day of October next, there is to be exposed to sale, by public voluntary roup, within the house of William Gordon vintner in Dundee, at twelve o'clock mid-day, the Lands and Estate of STRATHMARTINE, lying in the parish of Strathmartine, and shire of Forfar, pleasantly situate on both sides of the little water of Dichty, within three short miles of the burgh and harbour of Dundee, which is one of the most flourishing and populous trading sea-port towns in Scotland.

This Estate is extensive and very improveable, having shell marle on the ground, and an inexhaustible fund of marle in the near neighbourhood at an easy purchase. There is likewise plenty of free stone in the ground for inclosing or building on the estate, which lies all quite contiguous, and is mostly arable; and the most part of the grounds on this estate, which are presently in mairs or pasture, may be improved into good arable land at a moderate expence.

There is a good mansion-house on the estate, with office-houses, garden, &c. fit to accommodate a genteel family with very small repairs; also a great deal of thriving planting on the estate, part of it full grown, and a considerable part of the estate is inclosed with sufficient stone fences. The tenants houses and steading are all lately rebuilt, or sufficiently repaired, and the tenants taken bound to uphold them. The kirk and manse of Strathmartine have been both rebuilt from the foundation within these four or five years, so as no repairs of these will fall upon the heirs for many years to come.

The lands and estate of Strathmartine hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess rolls of the county at 713 l. 14 s. 4 d. Scots; and Wester Baldragon, being a late purchase, is separately valued at 80 l. Scots more. The neat free rent of the whole estate for the year 1784, is 398 l. 11 s. 5 d. Sterling, besides carriages and services, viz. 28 bolls of coals from Dundee, 17 loads of peats, 56 hear dargs in harvest, 22 days at weeding lint, ploughing of 7 acres of land, and 42 long carriages; on all which no valuation is put; but by the tack of Kirkton of Strathmartine, one of the principal farms, the rent rises 20 l. Sterling yearly for the crop 1784, and in time coming; and the rent of Baldragon also rises 10 l. Sterling yearly for a lifetime, after the issue of the present tack. The Mains is at present let at 80 l. Sterling from year to year only, for the accommodation of a purchaser. The whole estate is possessed by responsible tenants, and the rents punctually paid. The lands and mills of Craigmill, which were let in tack many years ago to Mr David Landales, now deceased, and the tack now far advanced, is sublet at 64 l. reckoning the widow's possession at a most moderate rate, in place of 24 l. 4 s. the tack-duty on the present rental; and the present sub-tenants carry on a very extensive and advantageous flour and victual trade at the mills, which, with the granary and other buildings made thereon, fall in to the heir, in sufficient habitable condition, at the issue of the tack.

The progress of writs, which are complete and clear, with the conditions of sale, and a rental of the estate, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Ratray writer, Carrubbers Close, Edinburgh; and any person inclining to purchase by private bargain, or otherwise, may apply to David Maxwell of Scotland, advocate, the said Thomas Ratray, or to Thomas Davidson writer at the Town-Clerk's Office, Dundee, who will show a plan and measurement of the grounds, copies of the inventories of the title-deeds, with the rentals, &c.; and David Kee at Strathmartine, or John Kinnear ground-officer there, will show the grounds, with the different farms and boundaries of the estate, and give any further information required.

SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE,

Very fit for the Distillery Business.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, upon Friday the 26th September 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, by the Trustee for the creditors of James Guild of Myretoun, the proprietor, and that in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline, and to be entered to at Martine next.

The Lands and Estates of MYRETOUN and BALQUHARN, comprehending the Farms of Dams and Dolls, and also, all right which the said James Guild had to the feu-duties and superiorities of Kirkton of Tullibody, lying in the parish of Logie, and county of Clackmannan.

These lands of Myretoun and Balquharn, on which there is a considerable oak wood, almost ready for cutting, have been for many years in the natural possession of the aforesaid James Guild and his sons, are in excellent order, and most delightfully situated, partly upon and partly at the foot of the Ochill Hills, lying about four miles east of Stirling, two miles north of Alloa, and one mile north from Cambus, where there are good harbours for ships of considerable burden. The lands are bounded in part by the links of the water of Devon, where there is plenty of trout, on the south, stretching backward over the Ochill Hills, nearly to Sheriff Muir, about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; the country around, as well as the lands themselves abounding with all sorts of game.

As the lands are presently laid out, they consist of four different divisions, viz. Myretoun, Balquharn, Dams and Dolls, on each of which, particularly on Myretoun, there is an exceeding good mansion house two stories high, covered with slate, and wall finished, with proper offices, all in good condition; and there are four large and capacious barns, conveniently situated on the lands, besides a dove-cote, and a large garden and orchard, of near four acres, on the division of Myretoun.

On each of the divisions of Balquharn and Dolls, were lately erected, at very great expence, a large Distillery, with proper accommodations for that business, and particularly mills for manufacturing both malt and meal, with large byre and swine houses, capable of maintaining a great number of cattle; and the mills, as well as the still-houses, are abundantly supplied with good water.

The lands of Balquharn hold of the Crown, and are about 2000 of valuation; and the lands of Myretoun hold of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty of one penny Scots yearly; the entry of each heir and singular successor being taxed to one shilling Sterling, and the rents are valued, and almost exhausted by ten bolls of meal paid to the minister, with a trifle of vicarage.

On the whole Lands there are about 200 acres very fine kerse ground, all inclosed and subdivided into about twenty-five regular inclosures, well watered, and from 8 to 12 acres each, and about 50 acres of arable dry field land, the cropping of which, being about 20 acres, is valuable, besides a large tract of excellent pasture ground, fit both for sheep and other cattle, and capable of much improvement, at a small expence, on the face of the hill, the proprietor's attention having hitherto been bestowed on the low ground; and if the whole lands and distilleries were now to be let for a term of years, it is expected they might fetch about 550 l. Sterling yearly rent.

The Lands will be shown by John Alexander, junior, at Menstrie, James Duncan, jun. of Sheriffmuir-lands, James Hall at Nether Balquharn, or John McNab at Myretoun.

The articles of roup and progress of writs will be seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling, and copies of the inventory and articles will be seen in the hands of Mr Stephen Maxwell merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Jamieson writer to the signet Edinburgh; and it is requested that the Creditors of the said James Guild will call upon the said James Wright, and sign the deed of accession to the trust right as soon as possible.